## A STUDY OF THE COMPETITION FOR THE TIME OF THEN AGERS

by

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The purpose of this study was to gain information on how teen age boys and girls spend their time with particular interest in their time spent out of school. This study was directed to rural and urban boys and girls who belong to 4-H clubs. The selection of 4-H boys and girls for the study was made because the writer works for and with them as one of the assistant state 4-H club leaders. As a professional worker in the 4-H club organization, two facts were evident to the writer: (1), the membership of 4-H clubs in Kansas has remained relatively stable for the past five years despite the fact that the number of boys and girls reaching 4-H club age (eight years for associate members and ten years for regular members) has been increasing markedly according to census data; (2), there was a high mortality of membership after the young people join the organization. According to the Extension Service Annual Report, the average tenure for a 4-H member was 2.5 years.

The awareness of a problem of time usage by teen agers and the static enrollment of 4-H membership was realized by the writer three years ago, when the writer was in his first year as Director of the State 4-H Camp. This camp provides camping facilities annually for some 5000 young people, mostly 4-H club members. Since that time the writer has been fortunate to have had personal contact with 4-H boys and girls over the state. In addition to being responsible for the State 4-H Camp, the writer, as an assistant State 4-H Club leader, was also responsible for the administration of state wide 4-H Club events such as the State Fairs. The lack of time for organizations, such as 4-H Club work, was commonly heard as the reason young people drog from

organizations. It has been possible for the writer in the professional capacity named above to talk to many young people concerning the time they spent in school and in out of school events. As the writer worked with these young people the basic idea of this study developed because although lack of time was frequently mentioned as a reason for dropping out, this did not seem to be the only or even the real reason for young people to drop from the organization.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

At the beginning of the study in 1952 a cursory review of literature indicated a definite lack of published information on the time spent by teen agers in various activities. This fact was borne cut in later attempts to find material on the subject of the competition for the time of teen agers.

The competition for the time of teen agers is evident to many parents of teen agers. This competition comes from the school, church, and community organizations as Lies (13) said:

In communities here and there the writer found that the problem of competition for the leisure time of high school students was one which was giving concern to school authorities as well as to other child welfare leaders in the community. For example, in Montdair, New Jersey, this was the case and after discussion and conferences of leaders, a plan was adopted under which the school authorities agreed not to bid for the young peoples time on Friday evenings, Saturdays or Sundays, thus leaving these periods to the churches.

This competition for time affected all teen agers but the writer, from personal observation and talking with parents, suspected the competition was strongest for boys and girls with more abilities. Lies said "Competition for high school students time usually affects those with known qualities of leadership or those efficient in various types of

activities as, for example, athletics, and it is but natural they are in great demand. This competition for the time of a rather limited group of teen agers may leave some teen agers with not enough facilities. Cannon (5) found in Conroe, Texas, a town of 7,500, both parents and pupils in the city's schools wanted more forms of community recreation for young people.

The increase in urban population, labor saving devices in the home and on the farm contribute to an increasing amount of leisure time. A study by Hawkins and Walters (9) of how families spend leisure time concluded:

The reasons why members of the family do not participate together more in their recreation activities were as follows: (1) lack of time; (2) different interests of individual members: (3) husbands or wifes occupations require all of time; (4) insufficient finances: (5) too many social demands on the individual members of the family; and (6) different interests of children, due to different ages of the children."

The increasing amount of leisure time for teen agers has given rise to a changing social pattern for young people. In addition to the number of organizations both in school and out of school, and the greater emphasis on family recreation, teen agert parties and social gatherings have taken on new force and meaning. Nichols states "The teen age party is part of our social era-it goes with our casual entertaining and suits the youngsters, who shy away from formality."

The teen ager appears to be in a situation where more time will be available to him, and more organizations may be developed to help him spend his leisure time. Despite this, parents continue to say that their teen agers are too busy.

#### PROCEDURE

The plan of using the questionnaire method for the study was developed during 1952 and the initial questionnaire and basic study plan were completed in September of the same year. The questionnaire method was selected because the writer was in a position to administer it personally to a relatively large group of young people throughout the state. Ideas were gathered from 4-H members during 1952 and early 1953 and a series of questions were formulated. After the initial questionnaire was completed a pilot study was made and the questions were given to approximately twenty-five young people. Two revisions of the questionnaire were then made and the final form was printed in August, 1953. During the revisions, some questions were omitted and new questions were added. The writer recognized the fact that in his desire to get a particularly complete and detailed account of time usage by 4-H club members, the questionnaire was too long and complicated for the age group and interest of those for whom it was intended. This may be responsible for the failure of some young people to complete the entire questionnaire.

The questionnaire was administered to 4-H members who were in attendance at State Wide 4-H camps, at the State Fair encampment and who were seen at county meetings. Statewide camps were selected for two reasons. One reason was that each year facilities and time are provided at the State 4-H Camp for leadership training of 4-H club members. Members in attendance at these camps come from every section of the state and are fairly representative of 4-H members in the state. A second reason was that the questionnaire could be administered personally and there would be ample time and freedom for the subject to answer the questions. The groups selected for this study were the State Junior Leaders and the State Conservation Camp.

In September, the questionnaire was given to the 4-H club members who

were attending the State Fair encampment at Hutchinson. These youths had exhibits at the State Fair and they lived during the week at the 4-H State Fair Encampment building. The encampment members again were selected because (1) they came from over the entire state and (2) the questionnaire could be administered personally. The writer was program director of the 4-H encampment.

The third and last group or type of group to which the questionnaire was given included 4-H club members contacted during county visits. The following counties in Kansas were selected: Finney, Stevens and Norton in the west; Sedgwick, Pawnee and Saline in the mid-west; and Shawnee, Lyon and Montgomery in the eastern part of the State. These counties were selected because most of them could be worked into a visiting schedule by the writer and because they also provided a fair distribution over the state. The counties Sedgwick and Shawnee were selected because they are highly urbanized counties. The chance to give the questionnaire to young people from the more urbanized areas and to those from the less urbanized areas was thought to be desirable for two reasons: (1) the statement was heard by those living in urban areas that the teen agers youngsters had their time extremely occupied; and (2), the shift in population trend was toward more urbanization. The small number in the urban group, however, did not warrant a comparison of the two groups.

The procedure for administering the questionnaire was as follows:

The subjects were told the purpose of the questionnaire and they were
asked to cooperate by completing the questionnaire. This first step was
taken only after the subjects had a chance to know the administrator. At
the state camps the questionnaire was administered on the fourth day

following the noon meal and at the State Fair immediately following the evening meal of the fifth day. The writer visited six counties to give the questionnaire. Frevious to these visits county agents were told the purpose of the visit. They then informed the 4-H members concerned. When the writer arrived in the county the 4-H members knew the purpose of the visit.

After the subjects had been told the purpose of the questionnaire the directions were read. The boys and girls were informed that this was not a test and their identity would be unknown. They were also told to answer the questions with the statement or checkmark that seemed right to them. The questionnaires were to be replied to on the basis of one year, that is, going back one year from the day when they were answering the questions. The writer assured the subjects of his willingness to answer any questions or to give further explanations.

The writer was aware that the subjects completing the questionnaire were a somewhat select group. The statewide representation and availability of information were, however, compensating factors.

Of the total number, or 741, questionnaires returned, 686 questionnaires were completed enough for tabulation of data. Though the subjects were instructed not to fill out a second questionnaire, several members did so. Other questionnaires were discarded because directions had not been adequately followed. Some questionnaires were not completed probably because of the length and complexity of the questions and the ability of the person answering the questions.

### DISCUSSE N OF DATA

In order to analyse the data obtained from the questionnaire the information has been grouped into five major areas; subjects of the study; school activities and organizations; community activities including church, movies and work; youth organizations; and, information concerning the use of the subjects time at home. Throughout the study attention has been given to noting the reasons given by these youth for joining organizations as well as causes for withdrawing.

# Subjectsof the Study

Boys and girls from 96 counties answered the questionnaire. Of the total 686 questionnaries completed, 321 were answered by boys and 365 were answered by girls. (Table 1)

Table 1. Total number subjects answering the questionnaires.

	:	2	:
Age	: Воув	: Girls	: Totals
12	30	15	45
13	49	62	111
14	39	44	83
15	45	44 70	115
13 14 15 16 17	49 39 45 54 43 28	67	121
17	43	47	
18		27	55
19 20	17	15	90 55 32 18
20	11	7	18
21	5	11	16
Total ot completely	321	365	686
answered	39	16	741

After a study of Table 1 the writer was interested in selecting for

analysis the data for the age groups of 14, 15, 16 and 17 year old boys and girls. This group totaled 181 boys and 228 girls. This age range includes the largest number of the youth who would be eligible for 4-H club membership as well as those who dropped from the organization. (Table 2)

Table 2. Age and grade of subjects answering questionnaire.

	1	Boy	rs age		:	Gir:	s age		:	
Grade	:14	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	:17	: Total	
8	3				2				5	
9	30	5			27	4			66	
-10	6	29	7		14	43	3		102	
11		11	36	2	1	43 23	55	8	136	
12			11	35			9	35	70	
ut of	high so	hool		6				4	10	
otal	39	45	54	43	44	70	67	47		
			boys	-		22	28 girl	ls	409	

Of the total number (409) of boys and girls, 71 were in Junior High School, 328 were in Senior High School and 10 were out of school. A few of these 10 were in college.

Most of the boys and girls had brothers and sisters. Tables 3 and 4 show the number of and age of the siblings. It was noted that a majority of these brothers and sisters were within a five year age range with the subjects. Only 261 children were indicated to be five years or younger.

Table 3. Number of children in families of subjects.

	:	Boys-	age		:	Gir	ls-are		:	:	1
	:14	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	:17	:Boys	:Girls	:Total
Number	of bro	thers									
1	8	18	16	15	14	27	19	15	57	75	132
2	10	7	12	3	15	18	15	4	37 16	52	89
3	3	1	6	6	3	6	10	5	16	24	40 17
4	3	3	6 2	-	1	5 2	2	1	8	9	
Over	1	1	1	***	1	2	1	4	3	8	11
									121	168	289
Number	of sis	ters									
1	9	21	22	12	11	23	11	13	64	58	122
2	8	7	17	8	11	9-	15	9	40	32	84 47 18
3	3 2	5	4 2	3	16	8	2	6	15	32	47
4	2		2	8 3 2 2	1	4	2	5	6	12	
Over 5	1	1	****	2	1	1	3	1	4	6	10
									129	152	281

Table 4. Age of children in families of respondents.

Age	:	Boys-	age		t	G:	rls-a	ze	:	:	:
years	:14	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	:17	:Boys	:Girls	:Total
Under 1											
year	4	6	4	1	3	4	3	-	15	10	25
1-5	22	11	12	10	15	21	32	13	55	81	136
5-10	28	20	32	16	31	57	40	11	96	143	239
10-15	23	29	34	30	28	46	17	16	116	107	223
15-20	9	32	36	21	28	36	10	30	98	304	202
	,	-				-		-	370	445	825

The questions answered by the subjects of the study indicated that a large majority of them come from homes with both parents present and with brothers and sisters in the family. The majority of the young people (95.2%) lived with both parents. (Table 5). Twenty children came from broken h mes. Of those 20, six boys and six girls had only one parent living, two girls came from homes where the parents were separated and two

Table 5. Number of subjects living in parents home and number living outside of parents home.

	:	Boy	s-age		:	Gir	ls-age		:	Total	
	:14	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	;17	:Boys	:Girls	:Total
With pa	rents										
Yes	38	43	52	39	43	69	62	43	172	217	389
No	1	2	2	4	1	1	5	4	9	11	20
Parents	divor	ced									
			1	1					2		2
Parents	depar	ated		7				2	1	2	3
	74			1				2	1	2	3
One par	ent 11	ving	1	3	1		3	2	6	6	12
Parents	-	iving	-	)	-		,	-			2.00
a err err on	200 2	- tang					2			2	2
Parents	in Se	rvice							-	-	400-400
Tota		2	2	4	1	1	5	4	9	10	19
No info	rmatio	n								1	

boys came from homes where the parents were divorced. Two girls had neither parent living. One girl replied that she did not live with her parents but she did not indicate where she lived.

Analysis of the data of Table 6 shows that 139 boys, or 81 per cent of the boys and that 169 girls or 74 per cent of the girls lived on farms.

The majority, 308, of these farms have 500 acres or less. The more frequent size was from 100 to 500 acres.

Only twenty-two per cent of the total respondents included in this study lived in town. Of the 92 boys and girls who lived in towns, 59 or 66 per cent lived in towns with a population of 5000 or less whereas 21 subjects or only 22 per cent lived in towns with a population of 5000 or more.

Table 6. Number of respondents who live in town and on farms.

	:	Boys	a-age		:	Gi	ls-age	9	:	:	:
Size	:14	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	:17	:Boys	:Girls	:Total
Town											
0-1000 1000-	2	5	4	1	9	5	16		12	30	42
5000 5000-			1	3	2	5	2	4	4	13	17
10000 Over			4	1			3	4	5	7	12
10000	9	3	9	5	11	5 15	22	3 11	12 33	9 59	21 92
Farm 0-100 ac	res										
100-	7	5	6	5	7	11	5	12	23	35	58
500 500 <b>–</b> 1000	12	19	19	22	18	32	16	13	72	79	151
acres	6	8	6	4	5	10	22	9	24	46	70
acres	3 28	5 37	5 36	7 38	33	2 55	2 45	2 36	20 139	9	29 308

The questions concering how often the boys and girls went into town
(Table 7) was asked to gain general information on how much time these young
people might spend in the actual process of transportation.

The answers given by those respondents completing the questionnaire show that 62 per cent of the boys and 59 per cent of the girls went to town one or more times per day. This included those boys and girls who went to school in town. The question may then arise as to how many of the trips to town were purely for social reasons.

A majority of the subjects included in the study went to town at least once per week. Only four per cent of the boys and six per cent of the girls reported such trips occurring once or twice per month. Data from Table 7 show that age was not a factor in determing how frequently these particular youth

went to town.

Table 7. Number of times subjects go to town.

	:	Boys	-age		:	Gir	ls-age		1	1	:
	:14	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	:17	:Boys	;Girls	:Total
Day-2											
times Day-1	6	8	7	4	7	16	17	18	25	58	83
time	14	21	31	21	17	27	18	16	87	78	165
Week-4	4	6	5	8	5	14	15	2	23	36	59
Week-2	10	4	2	6	6	7	9	2	22	24	46
leek-l				2	7	6	5	3	15	21	36
time ionth-2	4	4	5			0			-		
times wonth-1	1	1	1	1	2		1	3	4	6	10
time		1	3	1			2	3	5	5	9
	39	45	54	43	44	70	67	47	181	228	409

According to the answers to the question, "how do you go to town,"

Table 8 indicates that these young people either drive a car or truck or go
with their parents most of the time. Riding with parents was a common means
in getting to town for a majority of the respondents. Walking and riding a
bicycle were not used to any extent by either the boys or the girls. Another
common method was going with friends.

The most common method of getting to town as indicated by the 192 boys and girls or 44 per cent of the total respondents was by automobile. Again this group suggests the possibility that many of them drive to school. Information in Tables 35 and 36 in the appendix are indicative of a trend. However, they are shown to support the preceding data regarding youths frequency and manner of going to town.

Table 8. Method boys and girls usually use to go to town.

		.77:	:15	Boys :16	:17	77:	:15	Girls 5 :16	:17	: Beys	Total	: :Total
Drive-most common least common	common	19 6	27 22	13	72	101	33	23%	2007	23.83	107 28 34	192 51 39
Walk-most common common least common	non	19	407	18	12	1024	2339	797	9 19	642	818	33
Parents-most o	common	13	725	450	00 m	77	3 23	004	27,	8%0	8 67 69	106
Friends-most o	COMMON	17 4	28 16	188	13	19	27	7 7 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1	180	53	18 99 65	25
Bicycle-most o	Common	17	15	45	72	161	16	13	12	21 57	18 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1982

The number of subjects driving to town from their farm homes suggests that a rather large proportion of time may be spent by boys and girls in transportation.

A majority of the respondents went to town at least once per day but the question is suggested as to how many of the visits to town were for social pleasure. The number of boys and girls who went to town twice or more per day suggests that the additional trips to town might have been for pleasure. This question of social visits to town will be more fully explored later.

## School Activities and Organizations

School and school organizations and their demand for time of young people was often mentioned by parents and 4-H members as a problem. The frequency of the statement that schools required a large per cent of the school age persons time suggested the possibility that this demand for time might cause conflict with out of school activities, and that boys and girls did not have time for out of school organizations.

Table 9 summarizes the replies to the detailed questions of this study referring to the availability of school organizations for these young people. However, analysis of these data raise the question regarding in which organizations the boys and girls participate. This is shown in Table 10. A further question may be raised as to the relative degree of participation of school members in these various activities. These data are presented in Table 11.

Table 9. Activities available at school.

				BOYS	NS VS			,					-	Girls					••		
ches your	:Yes:	no	: Yes	ino	: Yes	ou:	:Yes:	out	: Total	no no	: 14 :Yes:	ou	: Jes:	ou:	Xes:	no	Yes:	no	: To	Total	1
Cotball	258	50	38	2	45	6	33	40	156	25	34	10	79	9	56	7	077	2	194	34	
Track	3%	10	33	00	127	10	18	11	871	24	37	2 5	275	19	3 5	16	38	0	180	30	
ming	3	38	m	777	7	20	N	7	101	7.1	N	12	t en	63	9	. 99	4	67	10,	218	
stling	6	30	9	33	13	7	2	36	351	1.7	٦	43	7	79	2	3	9	7	18	208	
leyball	72	37	13	33	22	22 33	27	370	91	155	18	56	RE	38	77	25	77	23	91	137	
School band Concert band Marching band Pep band Dance band	82853	MERAR MERAR	25%20	3241282	26 35 18 18	3611381	62823	381164	164 94 137 118 41	133 233	18236	75 18 18 18 18 18	38236	232722	13 12 22 22	22882	7 38 74	43 11 12 2 2	197 125 179 140 48	12822	
s glee club is glee club	162522	27.77	33 33 6 93	がなった	57 97	3000	12833	23 83 83	525	88 78 78 78 78	1828 1838 1838 1838 1838 1838 1838 1838	28.9 163	25 27 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	45 633	28 449 21 21 21 21	79 118 118 119 119	57 38 32	2222	98 160 174 88	170 78 770	,\
ss play ool play mbly play room play	280 33	2558	16333	3572	2836	7 22 22 45	13 23 33	32230	177	37 69 136 136	13 28 21 13	72869	788 78	6483	2997	2222	3520	2554	202 160 134 54	26 88 98 184	
ttes	RKKR	23 25 23 23 23	2221	34 38 33	55 55 53	32 28 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	288	22232	22 22 22	78 107 108	2221	2222	53 150 25	23 24 24 25 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	3888	2884	24 18 17 19	8888	131 112 80 80 78	EEE'S	

Table 9. (cont.)

				Boy	(7)									Gir	0)						
Does your	-	7	-	. 5		16	: 1	17	: To	Total	*	14	. 1	10	15 : 16	**	17		To To	[otel	
school have	100	ou:	:Yes	S DIO	:yes	: DO	Sign :	DO:	S.Ves	no :	: yes	1:00	1705	DU	yes:	DO 3	Year	OD	yes	00 :	1
89	7	35			9	87	7	36	18	158	67	77	15	55		33		33	65	168	
I Teens	17	22			20	34	13	30	54	711	13	33	31	39		38		28	68	136	
Drama club	6	30			12	200	6	34	34	136	10	3%	15	55		22		36	7	182	
Letter club	6	30	27	27	56	28	27	22	E	701	12	2	17	53	100	26	50	27	77	183	
Music club	12	27			16	38	13	30	51	127	13	57	10	52		6		33	36	180	
Fep club	25	77			57	6	37	9	777	32	36	00	55	12		17		2	181	77	

Table 10. Number of subjects who participate in school activities.

				BOYS	8									Gir	18						
	**	7	**	5		91		17	: Tot	Total		7		2	-	16	**	7	: To	Total	
-	:yes	S: no	:yes	ou:	:yes	: 110	:Yes	ou:	:yes : no	no	:Yes	:no	:yes	: 100	:Yes	ou:	:yes	:no	:yes :	ou :	-
Class officer	6	30	25	೧	21	33	15	18	2	101	16	23	27	67	17	29	10	37	79	173	
Home rom																					
officer	3	36	9	33	9	87	3	07	18	163	00	36	9	77	6	89	7	43	33	181	
Federation cou	ncil																				
officer	3	34	3	33		52	3	33	7	150	H	53	00	3	N	65		147	11	217	
Other school																					
officers	3	36					2		2	%	9	27	18		2		10		116	27	
School band	19	20	24	21	56	28	27	22	6	91	23	16	30	07	43	14	25	35	121	102	
Concert band	16	23	19	56	18	38	18	25	77	110	20	24	22	43	25	42	18	56	82	143	
Marching band	18	21	20	19	23	33	20	23	81	76	20	19	3	07	28	33	27	56	66	124	
Pep band	77	27	15	30	19	35	18	25	99	111	2	33	27	43	33	35	19	28	85	129	

Table 10 (cont.)

1   1,   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1				*1	ACY E					10					5	GILIS				••	
tree club   9 20 2 43 3 40 2    lea club   9 30 2 43 3 40 2    lea club   9 30 27 17 28 26 18    lea club   9 30 27 17 28 26 18    lea club   9 30 27 17 28 26 18    lea club   14 25 5 39 14 40 6    lay   7 32 15 30 30 24 22    ly lay   8 31 6 39 10 44 8    ly play   15 14 15 30 18 44 8    ly play   15 14 15 30 18 44 8    ly play   15 12 27 18 29 18 20 19 44 8    ly play   15 12 27 18 29 18 20 19 44 8    ly play   15 12 27 18 29 18 20 19 44 8    ly play   15 12 27 18 29 18 20 19 44 8    ly play   15 12 27 18 29 18 20 19 44 8    ly play   15 12 27 18 37 18 37 19 37	••	17		7	10		9	-	7	: Tc	Total		14	: 15			.0	1	17	. Te	Total
ella 5 4,3 3 4,0 2 6 18 18 18 18 19 19 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19		Ten.	no.	Sycs	DO.	:Ves	ou:	Yes	out	:yes	ou :	:Yes:no	ou:	:Yes:nc	ou:	:yes:no	ou	Jes.	esino	: Ye	no :
lee club		6	30	N	43	m	9	N	77	16	154	Н	33	4	97	4	63	2	45	H	193
tree club   14 25 5 39 14 40 6 6 14 40 6 14 40 6 14 40 6 14 40 6 14 40 6 14 40 6 14 40 6 14 40 6 14 40 6 14 6 14	glee	20	3%	12	33	21 28	33	18	34	47	134	9	33	19	51	20	47	20	27	99	158
play 7 32 15 30 30 24, 22 15 15 15 15 10 44, 8 14, 15 14, 15 71 16 4, 15 10 14, 8 15 14, 15 71 16 4, 15 10 16 4, 1	0	77	25	10	39	77	07	9	33	39	177	23	34	33	33	133	35	31	37	123	170
14, 15, 30, 18, 43, 7 32, 12, 33, 4, 50, 1 36, 18, 29, 31, 22, 19 36, 34, 19, 36 37, 8, 71, 19, 37, 19 38, 35, 19, 35, 19	ass play	r 80	33	15	33	100	24	2 8	21	72	701	10	333	87 6	52	್ ೯	37	53	18	88	077
27 16 29 31 22 19 36 34 37 36 37 19 35 19 38 37 19 35 19	sembly play	35	32	12	333	18	79	2	738	502	127	, 54 so	888	20,	63	12	223	9 1	149	333	186
36 35 1 37 36 34 36 37 8 37 19 35 19		12	27	16	59	31	22	19	24	78	102		35		26		30		73		173
37 8 37 19 35 19 35 39 35 35 35 35 37 37 37 37 37		m	38		35	Н	33		88	4	777	6	32	22	87	21	97	13	8	65	159
38 35 37	-Y	v. v	25	00	37	19	32 %	19	56	78 57	133	E	37	17	27	7	73	6	22	53	165
		ς.	38		35		37		38	2	146	Н	3	7	57		97	Н	77	6	183
35 34 43	leens		35		34		43		31	33	143	7	33	22	87	22	31	13	33	3	148
1. 36 1 43 3 47 1	uma club	-	36	٦	43	m	7.7	-	07	9	166	N	07	9	79		77	3	35	13	180
37 2 41 21 31 16 3	ter club		33	c	77	21	33	16	27	39	136	3	07	-	58		43		3	7	183
4 30 2 36 4	ic club	N	32	4	3	2	%	7	36	12	137	3	07	2	35	-	77	m	77	12	157
16 23 28 26 25	club	2	23	16	23	28	56	25	18	77	396	33	11	56	35	42	21	50	18	130	93

Table lla. Extent of participation in school activities.

		E ISIN	3 16 s	Ac.	17	01 0	119	13	: Active : More active : More active : Early active : Early active : Early : E	E 15	No.	17:	ot;	15 G	r]s	17	7	15. B	Fai	r.17	34:	15:	16:	17	
School government 9 23 17 14 15 28 20 12 16 11 9 4 16 12 11 29 14 11 28 25 13 30 36 10	6	23	17	77	15	28	20	2	16	H	6	4	16	77	11	56	77	1	28	25	13	33	36	10	
Athletics	24	33	33	19	20	23	18	16	24 33 31 19 20 23 18 16 3 3 9 8 9 16 35 28 12 9 14 16 15 41 14	3	6	00	6	16	35	28	12	6	77	16	15	4	77	m	
Bend	H	21	15	9	23	31	33	23	7 4 8 4 7 51 91 71 22 15 27 30 15 37 28 19 27 5 18 9 19 7 6 8 6 7	15	27	30	15	31	27	12	00	0	32	7	4	00	9	2	

Table 11b.

	tel	ciris	30	7	50	2		12	100	31	12	32	27	17	2
••		: DOYS	13	2	13	00	(m	ır	15	1	20	50	, [	00	4
		7	2		100			9		2	7	12	23	10	
	I S	9	13	C	100	0		N		6	60	77	00	w.	m
	핑	7	6	N	6	er	١	N		11	7	60	١.	7	N
i ve		4								9	Н	60	10	1	
Act			7	N	N	N	Н	3	2			10	7	H	
	Boys	0	9	N	7	N	N								
	삐	7	3	N	N	2		Н	3		H	2	2	Н	Н
••		\$ 14	3	H	Н	N								N	
	tal	SCILIB	126	85	66	85	וו	65		123	55	88	66	77	22
••	Total	DOYB	8	77	23	8	16	67	88		39	77	35	52	50
	2	7					N								
	17	07	43	25	28	35	7	20		R	13	8	19	15	9
	الم	7	3	22	3	27	7	19		33	25	18	6	6	-
aber		7	23	20	20	5	Н	9							
Ties	2						N								
	BOYS	2	26	18	23	19	m	21	28		4	30	30	18	4
1	بالب	7	24	19	20	15	N	72	27		50	15	9	15	22
••		*	19	16	18	77	6	5	6		14	-	00	15	3
			School band	Concert band	inrehing band	Pep band	bend	Cappella Choir	oys glee club	drls glee club		Class play	chool play	ssembly play	ome room play

Table 11c (cont.)

	49		Me	mber					00			OFF	ice			0-0			
	:14:1	Boys 5:16	17.	14:1	5:16	17	By	Total		4:15	.78	17:	14:3	512	5:16:17	7 7	Total	Girls	
FFA	12 16 31 19	6 31	19				282			N	2 11 14	77					24		
FHA				9 2	2 21	13								1 8	0			56	
Kayettes				13 1	7 74	6								9 7 8	7			13	
H-T	2	8 19	19							2	7	2					11		
#				Н	2	H								-	-		Н	67	
I Teens				7 2	2 22	13						П		60	9	9	Н	13	
Drama Glub	П	1 3	Н	N	9	2	9	13			-	-	-			0	0	7	
Letter club		2 13	16	3	_													t	
Music club	N	4 2	7	3	5 1	3						٦					г		
Pep club	5 1	6 28	25	33 2	6 42	53	77	130		7				2	5	70	-	77	

Athletic activities have the higher proportion of active participants. This participation may be due to two factors: (1) the intensive interest in active athletic competition present in nearly any local community: (2) the availability of athletic facilities which is also related to the first point. Basketball was the most popular sport indicated. Only two per cent of the schools did not have basketball. Fourteen per cent of the schools did not have football. A majority of the schools had football, basketball, track and volleyball available but a relatively smaller per cent had swimming or wrestling. The relative small proportion of schools that had baseball available suggests that possibly many of the schools did not play baseball and that some of the schools might have had softball which was not included in the questionnaire. The availability of athletic facilities indicated in this study may be responsible for the relatively high percentage of active participation. Boys were more active in athletics. Eighty-six per cent of the boys considered themselves active or fairly active, whereas 62 per cent of the total of 228 girl respondents checked themselves as active in athletics. These data are shown in Table 12.

An interesting fact concerning the subjects of the study was the number of boys and girls who indicated they were active or fairly active in school government. (Table 13) Nearly a third of the subjects indicate, as is shown in Table 11a, they were active in their school government. This high percentage of those active in school government may be because of two factors (1), the location of the sites where the questionnaires were given may have attracted more active individuals; (2), the respondents were instructed to complete the questionnaire according to their own ideas as to whether they were active or not.

Table 12. Activeness and participation of subjects in athletics.

		Bo	YS		1		rls			tal
	:14	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	:17	:Boys	: Girls
Active	24	33	31	19	20	23	18	16	107	77
Not active	3	3	9	8	9	16	35	28	23	88
Fairly active	12	9	14	16	15	31	14	3	51	63
Total	39	45	54	43	44	70	67	47	283	223
Football										
Yes	34	38	45	39	34	64	56	40		
No	5	7	9	4	10	6	11	7		
Basketball										
Yes	39	45	53	41	42	64	61	47		
No				2	2	4	1			
Frack										
Yes	34	37	45	32 11	37	54	67	38		
No Swimming	2	0	9	7.4	7	10	7	9		
Yes	3	1	4	2	2	3	1	1		
No	36	44	50	41	42	67	66	43		
Wrestling	20	-4-0	,	-	-			42		
Yes	9	6	13	7	1	4	7	6		
No	30	39	41	36	43	64	60	41		
Volleyball										
Yes	24	13	22	27	18	32	24	17		
No	15	27	32	10	26	38	43	30		
Baseball										
Yes	2	6	9	9	4	13	7	4		
No	37	39	45	34	40	57	60	43		

A majority of the schools have school bands with marching, concert and pep bands in a majority of the schools. (Table 14) The bandnamed least available and the band with fewest participants was the dance band. This fact might raise the question of whether the lack of school dance bands would have any effect on social gatherings in schools where the main activity would be dancing. The respondents indicating participation in the dance band included those who played for folk and square dancing, a popular 4-H club activity.

Table 13. Number of subjects participating in school activities.

	1	Bo	ys		:	Gi	rls		: To	tal
	:14	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	:17	:Boys	: Girls
Active	9	23	17	14	15	28	20	12	63	75
Not active	16	11	9	4	16	12	11	25	40	64
Fairly active	14	11	28	25	13	30	36	10	78	89
Officer-class										
Yes	9	25	21	15	16	21	17	10		
No	30	20	33	28	28	49	50	37		
Home Room	-									
Yes	3	6	6	3	8	6	9	4		
No	3 36	39	43	40	8 36	64	58	43		
Federation Council			-12					-10		
Yes	3	6		3	1	8	2			
No	36	39	52	40	43	62	65	47		
Other		-		-						
Yes	3	1		2	6	18	12	10		
No	34				27					

Possibly related to the emphasis on athletics was the popularity of pep clubs and bends. Of the extra curricular organizations the pep club had more participants than any other of the other organizations. Seventy-nine per cent of the schools were reported to have a pep club and 63 per cent of the respondents indicated pep bands in the school. A relatively high per cent, 37 per cent, of the subjects stated they participated in a pep band and over half of the boys and girls participated in a pep club.

The boys and girls glee clubs were seemingly the more popular with those interested in vocal music as shown in Table 15. Slightly less than one-half of the schools reported having an a cappella choir. Slightly over half of the respondents indicated that their schools had an orchestra and one-third of the respondents participated in the orchestra.

Table 14. Number of bands awailable to subjects and their participation in bands.

Bends	. 14		Boys 15	904	316		:17		.77		Girls:	8	:16		:17	
Active Not active Fairly active	128		21 15 9		15 27 12		30 6		153		25		37 24 6		23	
Does your school har School bend Concert bend Marching bend Pep bend Dence bend	have:yes 29 1 22 1 25 1 25	221148	22,032,00	3417828	25.55 25.35 18.35 18.35	8318818	232 39 88 82 83 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	345116 <sub>6</sub> 8	yes 19 31 11	25 t 1 1 1 2 4 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	25.53 6 ge	25 17 20 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	755 759 131 131 131	22 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	4 28 24 5 8 8 4 5 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 6
Do you participate: School band Concert band March band Pep band Dance band	69876	85558	12832	13 3 3 6 6 7 1 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9	33 133 139	53,73,88	13 20 23 23 23	23 23 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	1 20 28	33335	24883	38353	22884	23825 5	25 21 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	28833
How do you participate School band Member Active Not active	19		36		7 9 7 7		12		103		0,0		35		25.	
Concert band Member Active Not active	16		13		18		18		50		2 2		252		25	

Table 14. (cont.)

	**	Boys				Girls		
ands	: 77	:15	116	:17	: 17	:15	:16	:17
Merching bend								
Member	18	20	23	20	20	30	28	21
Active	٦	2	7	2	9	2	00	100
Not active		7						
Pep band								
Member	77	15	19	18	7	27	R	19
Active	N	N	N	2	2	3	R	
Not active		Н						
Dence band								
Member	6	N	m	R	7	7	7	8
Active			cz	٦				
Not active			7					

Table 15. Available music groups and the subjects participation in the music groups.

	0-9			SA.	87							GI	rls			
	**	14		15	**	16	••	17	••	17	••	15		16	**	17
Music participation	TYCH	ou:	SYCE	ou:	:Yes	ou:	SAL.	ou:	:yes	ou:	1765	: no	1768	1 70	1765	tho
Does your school have																
A Cappella	22	17	21	24	33	23	18	25	14	30	31	39	28	53	25	22
Boys glee club	77	77	38	2	45	6	35	00	28	16	45	25	67	18	38	19
Girls glee club	25	14	31	77	97	100	30	13	35	6	24	16	51	16	34	13
Orchestra	16	23	9	38	54	30	77	56	16	28	25	45	27	97	56	21
Do von narticinate:																
A Cappella	5	34	12	33	21	33	6	34	9	33	19	51	20	147	20	27
Boys glee club	6	30	23	17	28	56	18	25								
Girls glee club									23	16	37	33	35	35	31	16

Table 15. (cont.)

				1	-	,						Total Printers		,,		-
1 14 14 14 15 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	:yes	14 s :no	: 15		: 16		: 17	17 s :no	: 14	sno	: 15	15 100	: 15 : 16 : 17	16	: 17	nou:
Orchestra	7	25	10	38	14	67	9	37	2	34	25	45	2	54	77	35
A Cappella																,
Member Not settwe		0	1	2		21		6		9		19		20		20
Active				-				en		N		N		2		9
Not interested																
Boys glee club																
Member		6	cd	27	N	28		18								
Not active																
Active		m		2		7		00								
Not interested		٦														
Girls glee club																
Member									. 4	23		37	and.	32		33
Not active																
Active										9		7		6		2
Not interested																
Orchestra																
Member		77		30	_	77		9		2		25	- 4	13		12
Not active																
Active		N		-		N				Н		4		m		7
Not interested																

Although over three-fourths of the schools had participants in dramatics, such as class plays, only 74 boys and 88 girls indicated they participated in class plays and only 29 boys and 32 girls indicated active participation. Only 10 per cent of the schools offered opportunities for home room plays whereas 97 schools or slightly less than one-fourth had assembly plays.

School plays and class plays were the most popular dramatic activities of this group. This activity might be due to rather traditional features of schools, especially high schools, in the presentation of the junior and senior class play. Of the subjects answering the questions in this study two thirds of the schools attended by the subjects have school plays. This was in addition to the 80 per cent of the schools that had class plays. Less than 25 per cent of the subjects participated in school plays. Only 35 boys and girls considered themselves active in the school plays. More girls were active than boys: six per cent of the boys and nine per cent of the girls considered themselves active in school plays.

It is interesting that age appeared to be a factor in the participation in school and class plays. According to Table 10 approximately one-helf of the boys and girls in the 16-17 year age group checked participation in class plays. This age group corresponds to the junior and senior years in high school where class plays seemed to be the most popular. In this age group also girls appear to be slightly more active than boys in dramatics especially in the class plays and school plays.

Table 16. Dramatics available and subjects participation in dramatics.

				Boys								Girl	602			
Dramatics	: 14	:00	: 15	15 :no	Yes	16 :no	: yes	17 :no	:yes	300 s	: 15 :yes :no	15	Yes	16	: 17	17
Does your school have: Class play	27	25	32	010	17	200	33	00 0	48	2	19	0.5	56	H	3	
Assembly play	36	355	1623	355	280	525	222	378	222	222	583	482	491	22.23	643	923
Do you participate: Class play School play Ascembly play Home room play	782	8278	250 22	2222	130	3448	2851	2884	12 6 21 8	2222	8600	2222	130	5283	1 6 22 9	252 49
How do you rerticipate: Class play Member Active Not active Not interested		~ n m	7	52	W.F	23	CV PM	10.22	-	11.6	.,	2 m		84		23
School play Nember Active Not active Not interested		80 CK EH		98		3 6		80 4		50		61		139		13 55
Assembly play Member Active Not active Not interested	п	25 %	Н	15	н	13	П	17	7	27.		6.4		52		20

Table 16 (cont.)

	••	Boy	103		**	GI	rls	
	177	: 15	19	: 15 : 16 : 17	: 14	: 15	: 16	: 17
Ureng tics	ou: sak :	Tes : no : Yes	:yes :no	:Yes :no	:Yes :no	: xes : no	: yes :no	TYPE THO
Home room play								
Member	m	75	7	T	00	7	9	1
Active	-	Н	2			2	67	
Not active	Н							
Mot. Intersected								

The list of extra curricular (Table 17) organizations within schools was rather long. The 10 clubs or organizations that seemed to be the best known were selected for further study. The competition for the time of this age group raised the question of how school organizations fit into the pattern of school activities and the extent of active participation among this 14-17 year age group. Of the extra curricular organizations, FFA and FHA and pep clubs were the most popular. It has already been suggested that emphasis on athletics may be responsible for pep club activity. Over 50 per cent of the girls and boys indicated they engaged in pep club activity. This was the highest percentage of participation in any of the extra curricular organizations. The writer suggests that some of this popularity may be due to the informality of the pep organizations, the competitive spirit learned by teen age groups in America and the emphasis on athletics.

The FFA organization, which is closely connected with vocational agriculture taught in the schools, also had a high percentage of participation. This is not surprising since a large percentage of the boys in this study, 81 per cent, come from farms. In addition the state support of vocational agriculture provides professional sponsorship of the organization.

The same factors may be present in a lesser degree in the girls organization FHA. This vocational homemakers group was not as widespread as the FFA. About one-half the girls report (49 percent) FHA available but only 21 per cent of the girls reported participation in the FHA. Both boys and girls had an increasing proportion of participants in the organizations, FFA and FHA, with succeeding age up to the 17 year group where there was a decline, especially among the girls. Table 10, page 16 shows that 30 per cent of the

Table 17. Extracurricular activities available and participation in the activities.

	71 .		W A	BOYS	76			41		,		15 51	Girls	71		101	1
School Organizations	:Yes :r	: ou:	Yes :	no	yes	ou:	yes	ou:	:yes	:no	:yes	sno	:Yes		:YES	ou:	- 5
Does your school have:																	
FFA			23	23	35	19	28	15	22	22	43	27	77	23	57	22	
FHA			2	33	56	28	12	31	17	27	77	53	36	50	18	53	
Kayettes			61	56	22	R	19	24	15	59	19	17	59	38	17	30	
H4-Y			d	34	23	21	23	20	11	33	22	47	26	77	19	28	
CH.			П	33	9	87	7	36	3	77	15	55	27	39	77	33	
I Teens	•••		7	31	20	34	13	30	13	31	32	3	26	38	19	28	
Drama club			4	77	12	33	6	35	10	34	15	55	9	57	10	36	
Letter club			17	77	26	28	21	22	32	35	17	53	00	26	2	77	
Music club	12 2		10	31	16	38	13	30	13	24	10	57	7	3	9	3	
Pep club		77	22	00	45	6	33	9	36	100	55	12	54	11	36	10	
Do you participate:																	
FFA	12 2		91	56	31	22	19	77		35		26		39		43	
FEA	67	96		35	7	33		36	6	35	22	87	21	97	13	2	
Kayettes	N	36		3%		38		26	13	31	17	67	14	33	6	36	
H4-Y	N	37	00	37	19	35	19	24		34		51		777		34	
GR	N	82	. ,	35		33		36	1	39	7	57		977	~	77	
Y Teens	**1	35	6	34	11	43	75	31	2	37	22	87	22	31	13	2	
Drama club	H	%	7	43	3	47	Н	07	c	07	9	79		77	40	35	
Letter club	4-1		2	4.1	23	31	16	27	m	07	٦	59		43		77	
Music club	N		7	30	N	38	7	38	3	07	50	35	М	77	3	77	
Pep club	20	. ,	9	28	28	56	25	18	33	1	56	R	77	21	50	18	

Table 18. Kind of participation in school activities-how do you participate in school organizations.

	:	B	ys		1	Gi	rls		
	:1/	:15	:16	:17	: 14	:15	:16	:17	
FFA									
Member	12		31	19					
Office		2	11	14					
PHA									
Member					9	22	21	13	
Office						8	10	8	
Kayettes									
Member					13	17	14	9	
Office						3	4	6	
Hi-Y									
Member	2	2 8 2	19	19					
Office		2	4	5					
GR.									
Member					1	7		1	
Office					1	1		1	
Y Teens									
Member		9	11	12	7	22	22	13	
Office						3	6	6	
Drama									
Member		1 1	3	1	2	6		5 2	
Office			1	1	1	1		2	
Letter									
Member		2	18	16	3	1			
Office									
Music									
Member		2 4	9	4	3	5	1	3	
Office		_		4					
Pep club									
Member		5 16	28	25	33	26	42	29	
Office		1				5	5	4	

14 year old boys, 35 per cent of the 15 year olds, 57 per cent of the 16 year olds, participate but a decrease to 44 per cent is shown for the 17 year old group. A similar situation is indicated in the participation reported by girls: 20 per cent of the 14 year old; 31 per cent of the 15 year ol; 33 per cent of the 16 year old; and, a decline to 28 per cent for the 17 year old group.

The other organizations listed indicated a lesser percentage of participation than was the case for FFA and FHA. Kayettes and Y Teens for girls had respectively 46 per cent and 30 per cent of the subjects participating.

Special interest clubs such as music clubs and drama clubs had relatively few participants. Only six boys and 13 girls belonged to a drama type or organization and 12 boys and 12 girls belonged to a music club. The letter club, usually limited to boys who earn a letter in athletics showed an increasing number of participants as age increased. The data in Tables 9 through 11 indicate that even though organizations were available in school, the number of boys and girls who belonged to the organizations was not large, usually less than one-half.

## Community Activities

In addition to the activities offered by schools for the competition of the time of teen age boys and girls there are the various community gatherings. Table 19 indicates that a majority of the subjects of this study usually, or always, went to Sunday School and/or church. This suggests that church attendance may be higher because most of the boys and girls live on farms and traditionally farm youth were supposed to attend church regularly.

Table 19. Number of subjects attending church.

Boys and girls in this study apparently did not attend community gatherings alone but went with their parents or friends. Table 20 shows that a very high percentage of the subjects, 89 per cent of boys and 88 per cent of girls, attended community gatherings. Boys went by themselves more often than did girls but neither boys nor girls went alone very often.

Table 20. Number and attendance at community gatherings.

Do you attend com- munity gatherings?	:34	:15	:16	:17	:Total	:14	:15	irls :16	:17	:Total
Yes	31	39	51	41	162	41	57	58	45	201
No	8	6	3	2	19	3	13	9	2	27

One of the community activities that utilized much of the youths time were the movies. A majority of the boys and girls answering the question-naire went to the movies at least one time per week. Only a small percentage of the subjects, five per cent, went to the movies four or more times per week. Although over three-fourths of the boys and girls went at least one or more times per week, nearly 20 per cent of the boys and girls attended movies less than one time per week.

Saturday and Sunday were the most popular days for movie attendance.

Saturday was the most popular. A few of the boys and girls went to movies on school nights. Of the school nights, on Tuesday evening, a larger number of girls attended the movies than boys. This suggests that possibly girls went to the movies while boys played basketball, since Tuesday was traditionally a basketball and sports night. The same indication was noted on Friday night, also traditionally a sports night, when more girls than boys went to the movies. This also suggests the point that even as much as athletics

are stressed there may be a certain number of boys and girls who would rather do something else or for whom an athletic program is not geared. Only a few of the subjects went to the movies in the afternoon.

Table 21. Subjects attendance at movies; frequency and day of week.

	:	Bo	Dys		:	G:	rls			tal	:
Movies	: 14	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	:17	:Boys	:Girls	:Total
Per week 0	5	4	10	8	11	17	12	8	27	48	75
	5 25	32	34	31	25	25	39	19	149	146	225
2 3	6					18	18	11	19	50	69
3	6 1 1 1	5 2 1	6 2 2	1	2 2	7	5	5	6	19	25
4	1	1	2	1	2	7 2	5 1 2	5 2 2	5 2	7	12
Over 5	1	1			1	1	2	2	2	6	8
When do you go: Monday											
Afternoon Evening	1	1	2	3	1		4		7	6	13
Tuesday	1	1	2	2	1		4		,	0	13
Afternoon			7				1		1	1	2
Evening	1		1	3	1	9	8	4	8	22	30
Wednesday	_		4	-	-	,		**			20
Afternoon											
Evening	4	1	5	3	7		3		13	10	23
Thursday	-	-	-	-	•		-			-	
Afternoon											
Evening	3	2	5	3	1	10			11	11	22
Friday	-	~	,	-	-				-		
Afternoon		2	1						3		3
Evening	3	2	1 5	7	7	13	5	12	23	37	60
Saturday	-	-	-				_				
Afternoon	3	4	2		6	2	3	11	9	22	121
Evening	21	25	29	20	24	31	35	18	95	108	203
Sunday											
Afternoon	3	7	8	2	10	6	8	3	20	37	57
Evening	13	12	15	10	10	16	21	18	50	65	115

The writer was interested in the reasons attracting boys and girls to the movies. Most of them went to the movies because they wanted to see the picture but the fact that their friends went was also important. Table 22 shows that few of the respondents went to the movies because they had nothing

Table 22. Reasons for subjects attendance at movies.

4	34	38	56	07
	~	77	~	6
	~	22	6	4
4	6	50	N	17
	6	œ	œ	10
2	22	07	25	27
Н	9	0	9	20
3	7	15	13	0
R	2	00	20	60
Н	N	100	н	10
61	67	60	21	31
=	16			20
188	00	N	6	4
77	13	H	9	00
100	23	50	9	6
53	09	10	33	4
6	15	50	9	7
16	19	4	~	11
13	15	Н	77	10
15	11		10	9
115	33	9	72	56
23	200		9	9
27	9		H	2
50	m	н	9	9
23	3	70	30	7
ture 88	28	77	13	37 37
pic 26	30	do 1	3	rel
he 24	12	350	50	22
21 21	9	9 00	N	2
17	Bor	100	800	pla 7
fant to	riends	othing	arents	A good place to relax 7 712 8 34 7 6 7 6 26 6 10 11 14 41 9 8 4 10 31 5 8 9 5 27 10 17 4 9 40
		Want to see the picture 17212426 88 28 2732115 151316 9 53 8 24,1811 61 1 2 3 1 7 4 .  Priends go 5 6 12 5 28 5 3 6 18 32 11 15 19 15 60 12 13 8 16 49 2 7 7 6 22 9 9 7 7 3	Went to see the picture  17 21 24 26 88 28 27 32 115 15 13 16 9 53 8 24 18 11 61 1 2 3 1 7 4 4  Priends go 5 612 5 28 5 3 6 18 32 11 15 19 15 60 12 13 8 16 49 2 7 7 6 22 9 9 7 7 34  Nothing else to do 2 3 5 1 11 5 1 6 1 4 5 10 5 1 2 8 8 8 15 9 40 8 5 12 14 39	Went to see the picture 17 21 24 26 88 28 27 32 115 15 13 16 9 53 8 24 18 11 61 1 2 3 1 7 4 4  Priends go 5 6 12 5 28 5 3 6 18 32 1115 19 15 60 12 13 8 16 49 2 7 7 6 22 9 9 7 7 34  Nothing else to do 11 5 1 6 1 4 5 10 5 1 2 8 8 8 15 9 40 8 5 12 14 39  Farents go 5 2 3 5 3 13 5 6 1 10 22 10 14 7 6 37 6 6 9 21 1 5 13 6 25 8 2 9 7 26

else to do but some of the subjects said they went to the movies to relax.

Only about ten per cent of the subjects thought the most important reason
for going to the movie was that "their folks" went. For 15 per cent of the
subjects, friends going to the movies was the most important factor and onefourth of them considered it an important factor. The fact that almost 80
per cent of both boys and girls went to the movies because they wanted to see
the picture raises the question as to whether organizations might not better
compete with movies if their programs were equally attractive to youths interest.

This study shows that young people are willing to work. Table 23 shows that of the total 409 subjects of the study, 335 or 81 per cent of them work. An even greater number indicated that they liked to work. Less than 15 per cent of the subjects indicated they did not like to work. Most of the boys and girls, approximately 75 per cent, work for pay. However, more boys than girls worked for pay. Nearly three-fourths of the boys worked for pay whereas only 43 per cent of the girls worked for pay. The most important reason for working seemed to be for spending money. However, 40 boys and 17 girls indicated the most important reason for their working was "to make money to live". Most respondents considered their friends working an unimportant factor in their reason for working. Nor was the fact that their friends were working or that there "was nothing else to do" of much influence in this respect.

Boys considered making spending money more important than did the girls.

Thirty-eight per cent of the boys but only 27 per cent of the girls considered this the most important factor. Twenty-two per cent of the boys indicated they thought making money to live was the most important, whereas this was the case for only 7 per cent of the girls.

Table 23. Number of subjects working and reason for working.

	:	I	Boys		1		irls			tal	
	:14	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	:17	:Boys	:Girls	:Tota
Do you work											
Yes	33	42	47	41	34	56	51	31	163	173	335
No	6	3	7	2	10	14	16	16	18	56	74
Do you like to work											
Yes	30	43	48	40	35	57	58	42	161	192	353
No	9	1	5	3	9	13	9	5	18	36	54
Do you work for pay											
Yes	23	25	34	33	8	20	39	32	207	99	306
No	16	20	20	10	36	50	26	15	66	127	193
Why do you work											
To make spending mo	ney										
Most important	17	5	31	17	10	20	21	13	70	64	134
Important	9	15	15	13	15	39	29	16	52	99	151
Not important	2	8	7	4	9	11	8		21	28	49
To make money to 1:	ve										
Most important	7	7	15	11	3	5	5	4	40	17	57
Important	6	13	12	10	3	3	7	10	41	23	64
Not important	9	11	14	7	15	11	16	5	31	47	78
Friends work											
Most important	2	4	3	2	2	2			11	4	15
Important	2	3	3	2 5	5	1	1	9	17	16	33
Not important	12		28	19	19	19	19	4	82	61	144
Nothing else to do											
Most important	1	3	5	1	7	10	12	12	10	42	52
Important	1 6	3 5	5	7	8	10	1		23	19	42
Not important	10	25	27	17	10	7	5	4	79	26	105

## Youth Organizations

Although school organizations were available to a majority of the subjects of the study, out of school organizations were not equally available.

Table 24 shows the membership and participation of youth in five such groups:

Girl Scouts; Boys clubs; Campfire girls; Teen town; 4-H; and Hobby clubs.

The 4-H Glub organization was the only out of school organization in which over one-fourth of the subjects in this study participated. Since the questionnaire was given only to 4-H Glub members participation of subjects

Table 24. Youth organizations available.

Boy Scouts Girl Scouts	orsan;	a outse	TVARIT	no ra	ves:no :ves:no	0 : 0	es:n		ressino		esind	: Tes:	u:se		L'i	. E	oys :	Total	: 15 : 16 : 17 : Total : :
	10	59	12	33 1	14 3	36 ]	10 31										97		97
									12 3	32 26	6 42	2 18		77 3	12	35		89	89
	-	56	6	36	8	70	6 3	37									2		23
Campfire girls		,								33		200		55		7 2	7.7	77	T.
10	7 8	97	7 4	7 / 7	77	31	7 40	97			4 4		25		7 4		1 5	207	105
Lywill Hobber olube		10	٠ 1			30 06		30 4		36 7		7.3		4 49		13	15	19	34
		*	1						1								}	ì	
How do you participate:	••																		
Boy Scouts																			
Member	3		7		N		~										10		10
Active	N		H		г												7		4
Not active																			
Not interested	m																-1		m
Girl Scouts																			-
Member									2		-		Н		-			n	5
Active																			
Not active																			
Not interested																			
Boys Clubs																			
Members	ri		N		2												2		2
Active	H																ri		П
Not active																			
Not interested																			
Campfire Girls																			
Member																			
Active																			
Not active																			
Not interested																			

Table 24 (cont.)

17 . 14 . 15 . 17 . 17 . 17 . 17 . 17	. 17	151 .	١٠ ١٠	. 77	٠ ١٨	15	16	. 17	Total .	101	
vailable	:yes:no	:yes:no	vesino iyesino iyesino iyesino iyesino iyesino iyesino iyesino iBoya iGir s Total	:yes:no	:yes:no	:yes:no	:yes:no	:yes:no	Boys	Gir. 8	Total:
Teen town											
Member	2	2	2	4	7	11	6	m	13	27	70
Active						٦					-
Not active											
Not interest	ed										
7-H member	36	45	54	4	77	29	67	97	181	224	405
Active	10	18	28	21	21	21	22	25	85	68	171
Not active											
Not interested	ed										
Hobby club											
Member	-	1	7	1		٦			7	m	30
Active			-						П		٦
Not active											
Not interested	pa										

in 4-H Club work was to be expected. One-fourth of the boys and girls had the scout organization available but only ten boys and five girls were members. Only five boys reported belonging to other boys clubs. There were no girls who indicated they belonged to the Campfire girls. Hobby clubs attracted only four boys and one girl. Teen town was available to nearly one-fourth of the group but only 10 per cent of the group used the facilities. The consistent lack of perticipation in out of school organizations raises the question of whether the participation in 4-H clubs would be any greater if the questionnaire had been given to some other special interest group. It is interesting to note that of the 409 subjects answering the questionnaire, 171 or 42 per cent, answered that they were active in the 4-H club organization.

The question arises as to why young people join or drop organizations. The youths responses and seven reasons for joining various organizations are shown in Table 25. One of the primary reasons given by 305 boys and girls was "want to learn new things." To learn new things, make new friends, help others and develop leadership were the four most important reasons indicated by the respondents for joining an organization. The three least important reasons for joining were to "have more to do", because "parents want me to" or to "get away from home". Joining organizations to help develop leadership ability was considered most important by 35 per cent of the respondents. An interesting comparison exists in that 31 per cent of this group of young people indicated they were active in school government.

Table 26 shows reasons why young people dropped from organizations.

It may be questioned as to whether there exists a possible relationship,
between the reason that young people join organizations, to "learnnew things,"

Table 25. Subjects reasons for joining organizations.

	**		Si	St	MICI	tent		0-0			**			mpor	tant			**		
Why do you join	**	B	VS			0	irls	**	To	tal	**		BOYS		**	3	rls	**	Tot	187
snize	77:	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	:17:	Boys	:Gir]	8:14	:15	:16	:17	:14	\$15	:16	:17:	BOYS	:Girle
Jearn new things	15	27		27		35	38	23	102		15			3	6	77		15	07	38
take new friends	25	23		22		9	25	25	88		17			1	17	33	22	17	73	68
leve more to do	2	9		2			9	9	16		2			6	6	16	15		31	07
et away from home	1C	6				9	-		11		7			67			18	c	16	20
Parents want me to	14	\ r-1		N			2	3	12		3		23	-	9	27		60	34	4
lelp others	2	7		11		28	33	20	777		2			11	00	7	12	72	87	36
eadership develop-	2	H	31	15	25	22	56	17	79	6	16	15		133	17	25	21	21	8	78
ment																				

Table 26. Subjects reasons for dropping from organizations.

	**		No	st in	port	ant				,,			태	POLL	ant			40		
Why do you drop	**	Box	03	**		Gir	5	**	Total			Boy	100	Girls : Girls		Gir	2	**	Tota	-1
organizations	77:	31: 31: 31: 31: 31: 31: 31:	16	17 :	: 71	15 :	16 :	17:B	D:SCO	irls	177	:15 :	191	17 :	: 77	15 3	16:	17:B	oys:6	irls
Not enough time	3	7	7	m	М	c	٦	3	3 4 4 1 1 2 1 3 12 7	7	9	11	80	6 11 8 7 9 17 11 13	6	17	11		32	20
Group not inter-																				
esting	12	19	22							81	15	17		77	2				99	28
Parents want me to	H	N		-		7				17	N	9		2	2				24	31
Friends drop	С	3	М	2	-	2	6	-	12	18	7	22	77	77	6	27	17	0	77	3
Organization failed	red		c					Н		٦		М							r	
	-	-																		

and the reasons they drop from organizations, they are uninteresting.

Nearly three-fourths of the subjects checked "group not interesting" as
the most important reason for dropping from organizations. "Not enough
time" was considered important by one-fourth of the group. Farents desire
for the subject to drop organizations accounted for slightly over 15 per
cent whereas friends discontinuing their membership was important to nearly
35 per cent. The two most important reasons given for dropping from organizations were (1) the groups were uninteresting and (2) friends dropped.

A possible significant fact can be seen in Table 27 concerning the number of subjects who answered the question, would you join other organizations if they were available?"

Table 27. Number who would join other organizations.

	:14	Bo:	YB :16	:17	:14	:15	irls :16	:17	: :Boys	Total :Girls	: :Total
Yes	22	34	37	30	31	59	48	37	123	175	298
No	17	11	17	13	13	11	19	10	58	53	11

All of the respondents answered the question and 298, or 72 per cent, of the subjects indicated they would join other organizations if such were available. Two facts are possibly suggested by these data: (1) the time demanded by school activities is so great that youth cannot also participate equally in out of school organizations; and, (2) out of school organizations are not interesting enough to hold the young people.

The answers most frequently indicated for joining organizations, to learn new things, make new friends and develop leadership indicated the willingness of youth to participate in worth while organizations. This age group, 14-17 years, has as one of its developmental tasks, the synamic process of the change from childhood to adulthood. These responses may indicate opportunities which organizations have to channel some of the energy of the teen ager. Since a majority of the boys and girls would join other organizations if they were available, the question may be asked, how many boys and girls would drop organizations to which they now belong if new ones were available? Also, since 72 per cent of the respondents would join other organizations if they were available it may be questioned if the young people who now belong to youth organizations are content with the organizations or do they belong because there are too few available?

## Time at Home

Boys and girls in their teens spent several evenings per week with their friends. (Table 28) The largest group of the subjects, 125, spent two nights per week with their friends as contrasted with the smallest group, 6, who spent six nights per week with friends. About 60 per cent of boys and girls spent two nights or less with their friends as compared to the rest of the subjects who spent three nights or more with their friends. Two-hundred and one subjects spent one or two nights per week with their friends. There was no obvious reason why 73 subjects did not answer this question. A majority of the subjects indicated they would like to spend more time with their friends but gave school work as the most important reason for not doing so. (Table 29)

Table 28. Number of subjects and time the subjects spent with friends.

How many evenings	\$				:				1	_	
do you spend with	1	Be	ys		:	0	irls	3		Total	
friends	:14	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	:17	:Boys	: Girls	: Total
1	7	9	10	9	20	9	8	8	35	45 62	80
2	11	13	22	12	8	28	18	19	58		125
3	6	11	13	15	6	12	19	17	45	54	59 37 20
4	5	2	4	2	4	9	7	4	13	24	37
5	2	2	4		1	9	5	5	6	14	
6						2	2	2		6	6
7	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	,6	6	12
Would you like to	spend n	ore	time	wi	th fr	riend	ls:				
Yes	33	40	38	34	36	54	51	34	145	175	320
No	6	5	6	9	8	16	16	13	26	53	79

Friends living too far from the subject was an important factor and nearly equally as important as home work in keeping these young people from visiting their friends. There were several important factors keeping subjects from visiting friends: Sixty-eight per cent of the respondents considered home work important; 64 per cent considered their friends lived too far; and, slightly over 20 per cent indicated their parents wouldn't let them. The data shown in Table 29 suggests that the inability to visit friends was a problem for more girls than for boys.

The school nights were the nights the subjects usually or always spent at home. (Table 30) Friday and Saturday nights were the nights that respondents were home least. Little difference was noted between Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday.

Table 31 shows that more of the subjects stayed home four nights a
week than any other number. About one-half of the respondents spent four
nights per week at home with nearly as many subjects spending three nights

Table 29. Reasons for not spending more time with friends.

hy don't you			Mo	St	1 mr	or	ant					**				Imp	rte	mt					
pend more time	:77:	B 2	16:	17:	14:	95	r]:	17:	Boys	Girl	s:Tot		7:3	B .1.5	1:0	7:1	7:10	17.	817	Bo	Boys : Girls : Total : Boys : Girls : Total : 1,15:16:17:14:15:16:17:18oys:Girls:Tot,:14:15:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:	1s:To	
arents won't let																							
me	m	6	6.	N	N	10	N	4	21	13	34		2	9	0	5 1	0	_	.0	2	3972252421 13 34 7 6 9 5 10 7 6 7 25 30	52	10
vork	6	13	10	H	16	H	28	17	43	62	105	N	20	2 2	7	9 1	7 3	m	23	7	9 13 10 11 16 11 28 17 43 62 105 8 22 24 19 14 36 32 21 73 101	174	
zations	4	Н	7	4	4	00	N	N	16	4 1 7 4 4 8 2 2 16 16	8		3 1	5	0	20	9 16		1,5	3 15 20 8 16 16 15 15 46	9	108	~
far	7	6	11	6	77	23	2	130	38	73	7 9 11 9 12 23 20 18 36 73 109		1 9	7 2	2 1	7	33	22	3 18	6 17 22 14 15 33 28 18 59	76 (	153	~

Table 30. Summary of number of evenings subjects spent at home.

Which evening do you spend	:	Always		: : [	Jsually		: Sc	metime	8
at home	:Boys	:Girls	:Total	:Boys	:Girls	:Total	:Boys	:Girls	:Tota
Sunday	28	27	55	46	57	103	37	61	98
Monday	43	23	66	82	73	155	28	67	95
Tuesday	35	38	73	68	69	137	38	56	94
Wednesday	34	32	66	67	64	131	42	26	68
Thursday	35	37	72	73	45	118	43	62	105
Friday	15	11	26	34	39	73	53	48	101
Saturday	14	14	28	22	40	62	53	55	108

Table 31. Number of evenings spent at home.

Times per week	 Boys	; Girls	; Total
1	12	13	25
2	11	42	53
3	45	63	108
4	62	53	115
5	31	33	64
6	13	15	28
7	6	5	11

per week at home. Very few in this study spent as many as six or seven nights per week at home. Twenty-five boys and girls spent only one night per week at home. Boys and girls were relatively evenly divided in the number of evenings they usually spent at home. Table 32 shows some of the reasons these young people stayed at home. Home work was again listed as the most important factor keeping the boys and girls at home. More subjects stayed at home because their parents wanted them to stay at home than because their parents insisted. A total of 230 subjects stayed home because they wanted to stay at home.

Table 32. Reasons given by subjects for staying at home.

Why do you stay at	: <u>A</u>	lways		: Sc	ometimes	3
home	:: Boys:	Girls	:Total	:Boys	:Girls	:Total
Parents insist	30	36	66	40	67	107
Parents want me to	29	36	65	90	79	169
Home work	58	103	161	89	104	193
Hobbies	12	22	34	30	36	66
Music practice	14	33	47	30 19	53	72
Nothing else to do	21	42	63	24	48	72
lant to	37	66	103	54	73	127
lo way to leave	12	7	19	24	20	44
hat do you do at home						
Listen to own radio	29	17	46	76	88	164
Listen to family radio	21	72	93	100	77	177
Watch TV	14	13	27	19	2	21

Slightly over 15 per cent of the respondents stayed home to work on their hobbies and less than 20 per cent of the respondents stayed home because there was nothing else to do. Listening to the radio and working on hobbies was important as a pasttime, however, only a few, about five per cent, of the subjects watched television.

The writer was interested in exploring how these youth feel about their time and about what they did with their time at home. Table 32 indicates that the young people of this study did not consider themselves too busy and most of them felt that they had enough time to do what they wanted to do. They did not consider themselves as busy as their parents thought the youth busy. Approximately one-fourth of these youth thought their parents considered the respondents too busy. Parents were nearly equally divided, 57 mothers and 43 fathers, in considering their children too busy.

If the boys and girls could have as many evenings to themselves as they

Table 33. Subjects answers to questions pertaining to their feeling of the way they spend their time.

	1	I	Boys		:	G	irls		: To	otal	:
	:14	:15	:16	:17	:14			:17		:Girls	:Total
Do you feel you	have enou	igh 1	time								
Yes	28	27	36	26	34	57	39	26	117	156	373
No	11	18	18	17	10	13	28	21	64	72	136
Do you feel you	are too 1	usy									
Yes	4	9	11	2	7	10	10	8	26	35	61
No	35	36	43	41	37	60	57	39	155	193	348
Do your parents	feel you	are	too	busy							
Yes	6	9	16	7	8	17	26	11	38	62	100
No	33	36	38	36	36	53	41	35	143	165	308
Which parent fee	els you ar	e to	o bi	ısy							
Mother	3	6	10	3	5	10	15	5	22	35	57
Father	3	3	6	4	3	7	11	6	16	27	43
How many evening	s would ;	rou :	like	to d	lo w	hat y					
1	5	7	7	7	7	7	8	6	26	28	54
2	5	7	11	9	9	21	13	11	32	54	86
3	10	13	13	9	12	8	15	7	45	42	87
4	2	8	11	5	5	15	20	15	26	55	81
5	2		5	5	2	10	6	4	12	22	34
6	3		2	2	2	4	4	2	7	12	19
7	12	9	5	6	6	5	1	2	32	14	46
What evenings wo	ould you	like	to 1	have	for	your	self				
Monday	2	2	7	3	3	10	9	4	14	26	40
Tuesday	3	3 2	2	4	4	3	8	3	12	18	30
Wednesday		2	4	2	4	7	11	4	9	26	35
Thursday	1	2	2	3	4	11	5	2	8	22	30
Friday	10	16	8	5	9	8	8	7	39	32	71
Saturday	14	13	21	11	11	18	10	12	59	51	110
Sunday	8	7	10	15	9	13	16	15	110	53	93

wanted, more of this group would take three evenings per week than any other number. However, two and four evenings per month were nearly as desirable. Approximately three-fourths of the group would be satisfied with two, three or four nights per week. Only 24 boys and 28 girls thought it desirable to have only one night per week for themselves. The most popular nights to do what they would like to do was Saturday night with Friday and Sunday nights also popular. More boys than girls would rather have Saturday

night to themselves. The girls, more than the boys, indicated they would rather have the school nights for themselves.

The fact that boys and girls would like to have several evenings per week to do just what they want to do indicated that the subjects were doing things which did not interest them or which they felt forced to do. Although a majority of boys and girls indicated they felt they had enough time, as age increased from 14 to 17 years, the number who felt they were too busy also increased. The percentage figures indicate that of the 14 year age group, 72 per cent of the boys and 77 per cent of the girls felt they had enough time. More girls in the 15 year age group than in any other age group, felt they had enough time. Eighty-one per cent of the 15 year old girls indicated that they had enough time whereas only 60 per cent of the 15 year age group for boys indicated that they had enough time. Most of the 15 year old girls in this study considered that they had enough time but there was a rapid drop in the next age group. Only 59 per cent of the 16 year old girls indicated they had enough time. It might be questioned if this reflected the interest and pattern of the girls of this age group. It may be that 16 is the age when girls in this group increased the number and frequency of dates. This may be borne out by the fact that a very small number of 17 year girls indicated that they felt they had enough free time.

The figures for the boys group do not show as marked fluctuation from year to year. The percentage figures show that in addition to the 72 per cent of 14 year olds who felt they had enough time, there were 60 per cent of the 15 year olds, 61 per cent of the 16 year olds, and 60 per cent of the 17 year olds, who felt they had enough time. For both the boys and the girls more of the 14 year olds felt they had enough time than the 17 year olds.

Those subjects answering the question of whether or not they felt they were too busy indicated a higher percentage of them felt they were not too busy. Even though the majority of the subjects did not feel they were too busy, there were a considerable number of the boys and girls who felt they did not have enough time. The percentage figures show 85 per cent of the boys and 86 per cent of the girls in the 14 year group, 80 per cent of the boys and 85 per cent of the girls in the 15 year age group, 79 per cent of the boys and 86 per cent of the girls in the 16 year age group and 95 per cent of the boys and 73 per cent of the girls in the 17 year age group who did not feel they were too busy.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The competition for the time of teen agers is an important factor in the amount and kind of participation in organizations by those boys and girls in the teen age group. Answers to a questionnaire given to 409 2-H club members in Kansas were selected for study. Boys and girls, most of them from farms, answered the questions asked concerning how they spent their time in school, out of school, and at home. One of the most popular rather informal groups was the school pep club. This organization had a higher per cent of participation than any other group. Schools provided an active athletic program especially in football and basketball. Farticipation either on teams or as rooters was active in this age group. A majority of schools had bands and the pep band proved to be an active part of school participation. A majority of the schools provided opportunity for participation in bands. A majority of the schools provided opportunity for participation in vocal music and class plays.

less than one-half of the young people indicated that they participated in the extra-curricular activities. FFA and FHA were the most popular or at least they had more members than the other extra curricular activities. This may be due to the professionally trained help available to help organize and supervise the organization. Kayettes had the largest membership of the girls organizations and the G.R., the smallest. Boys and girls in this study were active in school government but not as many were active in school government as were active in athletics.

Community activities were well attended by subjects of the study.

Most of the subjects went to church regularly. When they went to community gatherings they either went with their parents or with friends.

Sometimes the subjects went to community gatherings by themselves. Both boys and girls attended community events in nearly equal numbers. Most of the subjects went to the movies once a week however the range was from no shows per week to seven shows per week. The most popular night to go to the show was on Saturday night, however, both Friday and Sunday nights were also popular nights. A relatively small number of the subjects went to the show during the week on school nights. They went to the show to see the picture and also they went because friends went.

In addition to organizations within the schools there were also organizations outside of the school for teen age boys and girls. According to the answers of the boys and girls in this study these organizations were neither readily available nor actively participated in by most of the boys and girls. Only a few of the subjects belonged to groups outside of schools, with the exception of the 4-H club organization. The participation of teen agers in the organizations of the study lead the writer to believe the same type of

participation in 4-H clubs would be noted if other organizations were conducting the study rather than someone from the 4-H club organization. Boys and girls join organizations to learn new things such as leadership development and they drop organizations when the organizations are uninteresting. Many teen agers join organizations to make new friends and they drop organizations when their friends drop. However, according to this study this is not as important<sup>a</sup>factor as the writer had previously believed. Few boys end girls drop from organizations because they do not have enough time. This reason often given must be a scape goat used when something in the organization fails to meet a need.

Even though boys and girls spend several evenings per week with their friends they would like to spend more evenings per week with their friends. The subjects named school work as an important reason for them not being able to spend more time with friends, however, distance from friends was also a factor.

Although these boys and girls had school and community organizations to attend as well as to visit friends they still had time to spend several nights per week at home. Only a small number indicated they spent only one night per week at home. More boys and girls stayed home for the reason of school work at home than any other reason, however, many subjects stayed home because their parents wanted them to stay home. In quite a number of cases, members stayed home because they wanted to. When the respondents stayed home they usually listened to the radio but seldom watched television probably because of the lack of television nearby.

With all of the school activities, school and community organizations, movies, and friends, the teen ager of this study still did not feel that he was too busy. Most of them felt that they had enough time and only onethird of them felt that their parents thought that their teen agers were too busy. If the respondents could have as many evenings as they want to themselves, most of them would want from two to four evenings per week. This is consistent with their previously indicated desire to do what they want to do.

Several conclusions may be drawn from the facts indicated by those answering the questionnaire. Boys and girls did not consider themselves too busy but they expected organizations to be interesting in order to hold the teen agers as members. The implication that boys and girls do make many of their own decisions especially in regard to the organizations to which they belong, also supports the fact that organization may get and keep teen age members. This gives rise to thought that possibly further study needs to be made in the field of developmental tasks of teen agers in an attempt to find what their interests at this age are and thus have a better understanding of what kind of a program that will best satisfy their interest and fill their needs.

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The writer wishes to thank the many people who cooperated in this study. Special thanks go to Dr. Iois R. Schulz, head of the department of Child Welfere, who gave assistance in making the questionnaire and in analyzing data; Mr. J. Harold Johnson, State 4-H Club leader and the state 4-H club staff who gave of their time and program schedule, county extension workers and the many 4-H club members who answered the questionnaire and without whom there would be no study.

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APPENDIX

Here are some questions about your group activities both in school and outside of school. Answer them by checking ( ) the correct blank; for example, if you are a boy check \_\_\_\_; circling the right number, for example, if you have four children in your family, circle the number 4; or writing in the answer, write briefly your thoughts on the questions asked. Please answer the questions and return it to someone in charge. When you are answering the questions, use information concerning last year's activities. Age Boy Girl Cunty Address Have you answered these questions before \_ Grade in School Yes Number of children in your family Brothers Sisters
How old are they? 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 (Circle the ages of your brothers and sisters) IV. Are both your parents living with you \_ If both of your parents are not living with you are they serarated \_\_\_one living \_\_\_not living \_father in service V. Where do you live? Size of town in town? Forulation Size of farm on a farm? Acres How far do you live from town Miles How do you get to town-use numbers: 1. for the way you go to town most of the time. 2. for the way you go second most common. 3. for the way you go to town least. drive walk with parents

> \_with friends bicycle

	2 times or more p	am daw					
	l time per day	er day					
	4 times per day						
	2 times per week						
	l time per week						
-	2 times per week						
	l time per month						
. Ho	w do you get to town?						
			: Nearl;	y Always	: Sel	dom :	Never
Dr	ive car alone	:	:		:		
	ive car with parents	:	:		:	:	
	ive with friends	:	:		:	:	
Wa	lk alone	:	:		:	;	
		;	1		;	:	
	de bicycle alone	:	:		:	;	
	de bicycle with other	81	2		:	:	
no	w often do you go to		e · Near	Tr. Alamor		eldom	News
1	time per week	:Alway		ly Alway	s : S	eldom	Neve
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Does your school have:

							:	:Intra-	:
	:No	:Yes	:Yes	: No	:Team	:Team	:Class	murals	
Football :	:	:	:	;	;	;	:		1
Pasketball :	:	;	:	1	;	1	1	:	1
	:	:	;	:	;	:	:	:	:
Swimming	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1
Wrestling	:	:	:	;	1	;	:		:
Volley Ball:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1
List Others	;	:	:		:	;	1	1	1
	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	1	1
List Others	:	:	:	1	;	:	:	:	
. Band									
· s		Act	ve		Not Ac	tive		Fairly	Active
bes your sch	hoo!	have	3						
				Do you		How do	you par	rticipate	
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	: Ye	s :No	:Ye	s :No	: Mem	ber :	Active :	Not Acti	ve : Why
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# E. Dramatics

Does your school have:

	:Yes	:No	enant?	ou cipate : No		:	participation :Not :Active	ate :Not :Interested
Class play	:	:	1	1	:	<u>:</u>	1	-
School play	:	:	1	:	:	<u>:                                    </u>	1	
Assembly play	1	1	:	1	:	1	1	
Home-room play	18	1	1	1	:	1	<u> </u>	1
List Others	:	1	:	:	:	1	:	
List Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

# F. School Organizations

Does your school have:

	. 97	. 37 -	: Do : part	icinat	e: How	do you participate: : Office :Which Office
FFA	: les	:100	: Tes	1	1 TABINOCA	1 1
FHA	1	1	:	1	1	: :
Kayettes	1	:	:	:	:	1 1
HY	:	:	:	1	1	: :
GR	1	:	:	1	1	1 1
Y-Teens	;	:	1	1	:	: :
Drama Club	:	:	1	3	:	<u>:</u>
Letter Club	1	1	1	;	:	1 1
Music Club	1	:	1	:	:	1 1
Pep Club	1	:	1	1	:	1
List Others	:	:	1	1	<u>:</u>	<u> </u>
	:	:	:	1	:	: :
List Others	1	1	:	1	1	: :
	:	1	:	1		:
		:	1	1	1	<u>:                                    </u>

VIII. In which of these church activities do you participate?

	Attenda	ance						
Sunday School			:Sel- :dom		: :Teacher		:Mem- :ber	
Church	1	:	1	1	1	1	:	1
Young People's	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:
Mass	1	1	1	:	:	1	:	:
Guilds	1	:	:	:	:	1	2	2
Other	;	3	:	1		1	:	:
Other	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:

XI. What youth groups do you belong to outside of church and school?

Are these youth groups available to you: How do you participate:

			:Mem-: :Not :Not
	:Yes	:No	:ber :Active:Active :Interested
	2	:	: : : :
Boys Scouts	1	1	1 : : :
Girl Scouts	1	:	1 1 1 1
Boys Clubs	:	:	1 1 1 1
Camp Fire Girls	3 2	:	1 1 1 1
Teen Town	1	:	: : : :
4-H	:	1	: : : :
Hobby Clubs	:	1	1 1 1 1
Other	:	3	: : : :
	:	2	1 1 1 1
Other	2	1	: : : :
	2	1	: : : :
	:	1	1 1 1 1

	Would you join other youth	h organizations than you now belong to if	
they	were available?	Wheat type would you join?	L
	Yes	No	_

Why	do	70011	Join	Clubs?

7 1	Always	:Usually	: Seldom	: Never
Want to belong	00	:	:	:
Friends belong	:	:	:	:
Learn new things		1	1	:
Have new friends		1	1	:
Parents want me to join	:	1	:	1
Recognition the organization brings	:	:	:	:
Nothing else to do		1	1	:
ther		1	:	1
	1	1	1	1
Other	:	:	3	1
	3	:	:	1
	:	;	:	1

Why would you join other organizations?

	: Most	important	: Important	:Not Important
Learn new things	:		:	:
Make new friends	2		:	1
Have more to do	: 5		:	1 1
Get away from home	:		;	;
Parents want me to	1		:	:
Opportunity to help others	:		:	1
Leadership development	:		1	1
Other	:		:	1
	:			1
Other	:		1	1
	:		:	1

X.	What youth groups have you dropped in the past year?	-
	Why did you drop?  : Most important : Important : Not Important	
	1 1 1	
	Not enough time : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	-
	Farents want me to : :	_
	Friends drop : : : : The organization failed; : :	
	Other : : :	
	Others : :	

Which evening do you  : Alwa Sunday : Monday :			s : Never
Sunday :	ys : Usuall		
Monday :		ry some time	and I we set.
	·	: '	1
Tuesday :	1	1	:
Wednesday :	1	1	:
Thursday :	1	1	:
Friday :	1	1	1
Saturday :	1	2	1
Listen to family radi	0 :		
Listen to own radio			
Watch family televisi	on :	1	1
Work on hobbies		2	:
Other	1	:	:
	2	1	:
Other	:		
	1	1	
Why do you stay home?		ortant. : Impo	tent : Not Impor
Why do you stay home?		portant : Impor	tant : Not Impor
Why do you stay home?			tant : Not Impor
		:	tant : Not Impor
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Parents insist Parents want me to			tant : Not Impor
Parents insist Parents want me to Home work	: Most Imp	:	rtent : Not Impor
Parents insist Parents want me to Home work Hobbies Music practice	: Most Imp	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	tent : Not Impor
Parents insist Parents want me to Home work Hobbies Music practice Nothing else to do	: Most Imp	: : : : :	
Parents insist Parents want me to Home work Hobbies Music practice Nothing else to do I want to stay home	: Most Imp	: : : : :	
Parents insist Parents want me to Home work Hobbies Music practice Nothing else to do I want to stay home No way to leave home	: Most Imp	:	:
Parents insist Parents want me to Home work Hobbies Music practice Nothing else to do I want to stay home	: Most Imp	2 3 3 4 3 4 3	; ; ; ; ;
Parents insist Parents want me to Home work Hobbies Music practice Nothing else to do I want to stay home No way to leave home	: Most Imp	1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;

Do both your parents feel you are too busy? Yes No
If both your parents do not feel you are too busy, which one feels you are too busy?  Mother  Yes No
Father Xes No
B. How many evenings each week would you like to have to do just what you want to do?
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Which evening would you like to have to yourself?
Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday
C. Do you have enough time to do what you want to do? Yes No
I. How many evenings per week do you spend with your friends outside of organizations?
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Would you like to spend more evenings with your close friends?
Jes No
Why don't you spend more time with your friends?

: Most Important : Important : Not Important

XIV. A. Do you attend community gatherings? Yes No

Parents won't let me :
Too much school work :
Too many organizations :
Friends live too far away :

XII

	: Always				
22.43	:	:			
With parents					
by myself	<del>-</del>			1	
with friends my age	:		<u></u>	1	
Vita irlends my age	<u> </u>			- 3	
B. How many movies	do you s	ttend during	an average	week?	_ Month_
Then do you usually	go?				
		dnesday :Thu			
ftermoon :					:
vening :		<u> </u>			
ant to see the nic	: In	portant : Im		portant : Im	
riends go	: In	portant : Im		portant : Im	
Friends go Nothing else to do	ture :	portant : Im	portant : Im	portant : Im	
Friends go tothing else to do Carents go	ture :	portant : Im	portant : Imp	portant : Im	
lant to see the pic Friends go tothing clse to do Parents go good place to rel	ture :	portant : Im	portant : Imp	portant : Im	
Friends go Athing else to do Barents go A good place to rel	ture :	portant : Im	portant : Im	portant : Im	portant
Friends go Acthing else to do Parents go A good place to rel A. Do you work?	ture :	portant : Im	portant : Im	portant : Im	portant
Friends go lothing else to do arents go loco pod place to rel l. Do you work? work	ture :	portant : Im	portant : Im	portant : Im	portant
Friends go Acthing else to do Parents go A good place to rel A. Do you work?	ture :	portant : Im	portant : Im	portant : Im	portant
Friends go lothing else to do arents go loco pod place to rel l. Do you work? work	ture :	For Fay	yes No	cortant:Im	portant
riends go lothing else to do arents go sood rlace to rel to Do you work? work Yes No	ture : i ax : Yes No	portant : Im	yes No	cortant:Im	portant
riends go lothing else to do arents go good rlace to rel Do you work? No Nyou work? No My do you work? co make spending mo	ture :  i :  i :  i :  i :  i :  i :  i :	portant : Im	rortant : Im	cortant:Im	portant
riends go lothing else to do arents go scool risce to rel . Do you work? Yes No My do you work? b make srending mo to make snending mo to make snending mo	ture :  i :  i :  i :  i :  i :  i :  i :	For Fay	portant : Im  i  i  ;  ;  ;  Yes No	cortant:Im	portant
riends go tothing else to do arents go good rlace to rel  . Do you work?  . Do you work?  . No  Thy do you work?  . make spending mo to make money to li riends work	: Inture :	portant : Im	yes No	cortant:Im	portant
Priends go lothing else to do arents go agood place to rel  No you work?  Yes No thy do you work?  To make meney to li riends work to thing else to do	: Inture : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	For Fay _	rortant : Important : Important : Important : Important i	cortant:Im	portant
Priends go fothing else to do arents go a good place to rel t. Do you work?  Ves No	: Inture :	portant : Important : Important : Important	portant : Im  i  i  i  i  y  Yes No  : Important  i  i  i  i  i  i  i  i  i  i  i  i  i	cortant:Im	portant
Priends go lothing else to do arents go agood place to rel  No you work?  Yes No thy do you work?  To make meney to li riends work to thing else to do	: Inture : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	portant : Important : Important : Important	rortant : Important : Important : Important : Important i	cortant:Im	portant

XV.

Table 34. Farticipation of subjects on athletic teams.

			2	First team	۲	TIBE		-			2n	d t	BBI				-	JAS.	200	muse.				Intromiseo	Pom?	Tab D	0	
	.77:	E 2	A:15:16:17:14:15:16:17:	17	7	15	161	17	77	15 B	78 16:	17:	14:	5:16:17:14:15:16:17	7:14	:15	36y	17:	17	15:	Boys Girls : 16:17:14:15:16:17:14	- 3	Boys 15:16:	8 2	7:1		E De	17
Pootbell 15 14 13 14	15	77	13	77					17	19	14 19 13 6	9			6	9 4 7	7							2 1	-	_		
Sesketball 16 26 26 21 2 9 16 16 25 15 16 12 2 3	16	26	26	21	N	6	16	16	25	15	16	75	N	3	23	9	H		4	23 6 11 4 10 5	5	N	Н	152367	CX.	9	.0	
rack	7	11	7 11 10 11 7	17	Н				Н	3	1 3 10 2	2			3	4	4 8 3 2 1	3	N	Н		Н	Н		-			
Swimming	Н		Н							ri	М				Н	n								н				
restling 3	3		3	Н							3				Н	3								Н				
olleyball 3 2 3 4 2 5 1 8 1 2 3 2 1	2	N	3	4	N	40	Н	100	Н	N	3	2	Н		3	9	N	4	6	3 6 2 4 9 10 4	4		н	1334841	8	**	~	

Table 35. Number and attendance of subjects at community gatherings.

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Tot	-	-	2	Ñ
177	R	w	100	Н
199		22	11	
:15	0	23	43	19
B . 7	10	17	13	6
eldo Tot.	18	92	19	28
S 27:	9	18	21	50
16:	10	53	16	7
15: 15:	9	20	16	10
F	mi	13	100	N
#ith whom : : Seldom : : Seldom : : : Seldom : : : Seldom : : : Seldom : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	parents 2 7 7 5 21 6 7 9 7 29 21 23 31 26 101 27 47 39 21 134 1 6 5 6 18 5 9 2 16	1 3 10 6 11 4 31 7 10 1 2 20 13 20 23 18 76 17 23 22 8	2 31017 8 38 5 2 1 1 9 8 16 16 21 61 13 43 11 8 75	With friends own age 1 6 8 11 10 7 36 22 28 25 23 98 22 41 37 25 125 2 10 11 5 28 9 19 1 29
177	21	N	Н	25
16,1	33	Н	H	37
15.	147	10	2	4
7.7	27	7	5	22
Sue	101	33	38	96
177	26	4	00	23
Boy 16	33	11	17	25
15	23	9	10	28
F	. 5	10	W	2
Tot.	59	W	2	38
17	6	Н		-
34r	0			10
15:	-			Ħ
F	9	2	N	60
Tot.	21		3 3 6 2	16
A 21	40			~
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B FE	-	1ts	3	7
	8 2	With other adults		da L
ty the	ren	her		ien
ou nuni	pa	ot	elf	4
With whom : To you go to: Community : Tatherings :	with parents	ith	By self	11th
		100	base	patrio .

Table 36. "How do you get to town?"

	.7	4:15	192	:17	7:14	115	Girls : 15:16:17:	117	77	HIN.	:16	:17	77	151	4:15:16:17:3	17		110	116	4:15:16:17:14:15:16:17:14:1		1	:16	17	:17	:15	15:16:1	17	77	15	16	700
Orive ca	car alone	2 2 2 5 7 1 6	10	-		Н	9		77	23	32	18	8	21	17	26	14 23 32 18 2 21 17 26 13 7 11 7 3 16 5 9 10 3	-	H	-	61	3 16			10	m			16	16 6 6	9	
Drive ca	car w	with parents 2 5 5 1 6 10 3	par	ent	8	10	3		20	13	23	11	15	8	17	10	20 13 23 11 15 30 17 10 14 12 16 10 13 18 8 11 9	12	16	2 10	13	3 18	00	3 11	0,				٦			
Drive car with friends	IL W	th	fri	end	si	٦			13	7	10	6	2	11	2	15	113 7 10 9 5 11 2 15 24 11 24 7 9 24 16 6 7 1	H	24	-	1 0	22	16			1			9		3	
Walk alone	пе		1 2		~	4		4	1	S	3	N	N	9	9	-	18	33	77	3	1	5	4.5	33	12	12	4 1 2 3 2 2 6 6 1 18 32 46 31 15 42 45 35 12 12 17 6 9 8 6	9	6	00	9	
Walk with someone	ch se	ome	nne 1			3		N	2 4 3		m		8	N			77	36	5 28	3 26	5 26	3	20	3	11	3 12	14 26 28 26 26 32 20 30 13 12 16 6 7 9 3 7	9	7	6	3	
Ride bicycle alone	yele	1 8	one					9	-	-	1 1 1 1 1	H	7	П			16	3 29	3	1 18	200	3	3	7 36	1	15	16 29 31 18 29 34 37 36 11 15 17 5 11 9 8	2	11	6	00	
Ride bicycle with others	yel	e wi	th	oth	ers	-			w				П	N	-		15	23	1 19	9 18	20	2	2	2	27	15	1 2 1 15 21 19 18 32 22 25 25 12 15 19 6 10 9 7	9	10	6	7	30

Table 37. "How often do you go to town?"

: Nerly always :	14:15:16:17:14:1		243482632426	8 10 5 6 5 6 7 2 1 5 3 6		8 4 4 8 4 4 5 10 2 5 3 6 4 5	2 2 5 6 7 7 3 5 5 7 9 5 5 5	5 2 3 6 1 1 8 3 8 1 3 5 1	4 4311342 6 15	
Boys : Girls :	:14:15:16:17:14:15:16:17:1	1 time per week	5 4 19 14 8 23 8 12 4 5 4 8	2 2 10 7 5 20 9 18 10 5	1	6 times nor unek	15 13 9 18 14	11334655	1 1 1 1	rore than 12 times

Table 38. Subjects participation in church activities.

	:	Bo	YS		:		rls		1	1
Church Activities	: 14	:15	:16	:17	:14	:15	:16	:17	:Boys	:Girls
Sunday School										
Teacher		1		1			1	3	2 7	4
Office	7	2	1	3 7			2	10	7	12
Member	7	10	3	7	4	7	6	10	24	29
Church										
Teacher		1							1	
Office		1	2	2			1	4	5	5
Member	5	13	4	9	7	3	6	10	31	26
Young Feoples										
Teacher										
Office		4	1	2	1		1	8	7	9
Member	4	11	1	7	4	3	7	8	23	22

Table 39. Number of subjects spending evenings at home.

1 1		
17 97	225°225	
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	127172	
	22222	902994
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	10 H 40 mm	spend at 2 11 19 19 4
II and an	220000	111 119 110 110
	- 5118 · 1	<u>&gt;</u>
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11 61 61	222200	1 m 4 m 0 m 4
11	4 6 9 8 7 8	do
		80 <del>4</del>
		per week
888	fonday fuesday fednesday frursday friday	
Which evenings at home Sunday	Monday Tuesday Wednesda Thursday Friday Saturday	How many Evenings 2 2 4 4 5 7
Sun Sun	Se Tras	How How 7

Table 40. Reasons given by subjects for staying at home.

17	911227	52 52
16	9838333	32 23
15/15	22812122	25 27
tent 14	29 9 9 8 2 16 11	14 22 22 13
17	92292426	26 26 20 20
16	93867927	25,812
15. B	887798112	27 27 20 20 20
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17	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	188 29
r]8	12697346	232
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17.	9246800	なっている
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15 B	20101044	2000
77	∞ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	0 1 4 10
My do you stay at home	Parents insist Parents want me to Rome work Hobbies Mande practice Nothing else to do Nant to No way to leave	What do you do at home Listen to own radio Listen to family radio Watch TV Work on hobbies

Table 41. Reasons for subjects joining organizations.

Why do you join organizations	: 14:	8	VS	Always 17:14:	AVE	5:5	18	Always : Usually : Girls : Boys : Girls : Boys : 15,16c17:14:15;16	74:	5 B	16:	Usually :	14:	200	16:18	17	77:	812	16:	Seldom   Seldom   Seldom   Boys   Girls   Boys   Girls   Girls   Boys   Girls   Girl	E 157	5:1	218
Want to belong	77	24	35	22	23	62	5	14 24 32 22 23 29 25 24 4 10 19 11 11 20 16 6 1 4	4	10	19	11	11	50	16	9	Н	4			H		-
Friends belong	10	30	10 5 9 3 5 5 7 17	3	2	2	7	13	m	77	23	17	12	28	22	3 14 21 17 12 28 22 19	4	6	w	6 9 11 6 8 6 7	-	н	20
Learn new things	17 23 28 19 20 27 24 22	23	28	19	50	27	7	22	4	17	16	4 17 16 11 18 15 10 12	18	15	2	27	H	1 1					
Have new friends	14	19	14 19 27 13 20 13 25 20	13	50	13	5	02	100	12	17	13	16	17	17	6	Н	R	N	8 12 17 13 16 17 17 9 1 2 2 2 9	6		
Farents went to	9	9	-	3	5	4	2	6 6 7 3 5 4 13 4 4 10 13 13 6 14 3 3 6 8 12 8 9 6 7	4	10	13	13	9	77	m	3	9	₩	75	00	6	9	7 1
Recognitions	9	9	12	3	N	2	00	6 6 12 3 2 5 8 4 4 4 6 6 5 9 14 1 4 13 11 9 5 7 9 12	4	4	9	9	2	0	14	Н	4	13	Ħ	6	2	5	9
Nothing else to do	4	4	N	Н		5	10	4 4 2 1 5 5		N	3	2 3 2 2	N				3	7	2	3773 157	7	10	7

## A STUDY OF THE COMPETITION FOR THE TIME OF THEM AGERS

by

RAYMOND E. FORT

B. S. Kansas State College, 1950

AN ABSTRACT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Child Welfare

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE This study was made to gain information on the way teen agers spend their time. 4-H club members were selected because the writer works professionally in the 4-E Club organization and was interested in gaining information as to why membership in 4-H clubs has remained static, although census figures indicate an increasing number of boys and girls in the 4-H organization age range of 10-21 years. A total of 714 questionnaires were given to boys and girls, 12 to 20 years of age inclusive. The age group of 14 to 17 years was believed for this study. There were in this group 181 boys and 228 girls.

The questionneire was given to 4-H club members in the following three situations: (1) at State-wide 4-H camps; (2) at state fairs and (3) in county meetings. The writer administered the questionnaire. The questionnaire had three points of investigation: (1) the activities available for the teen ager at home, in the community and in the school; (2) the participation in the same events by the teen agers; (3) the subjects own feeling about how they spent their time out of school. The data indicated that there were a large number of organizations sponsored by the school for this age group. The largest number of the subjects participated in athletics. Meanly one-third of the subjects reported that they considered themselves active in school government.

The community activities reported by most of the subjects answering the questionnaire were church, Sunday School, and movies. Most of the subjects attended at least one movie per week and gave as their reason for going that they wanted "to see the picture". Only a small number attended the movies because they had "nothing else to do."

Youth organizations outside of the school, such as scouts and hobby clubs claimed the time of only a small percentage of the total number of respondents. The reason given by the largest number of boys and girls for joining organizations was that they want "to learn new things". Leadership development, making new friends, and helping others were also important factors.

Although the more than half of the 409 respondents spend several nights per week with friends, the majority of this group stated they would like to spend more time with friends. School or home work was the reason given by the subject for staying at home evenings or for not spending more time with friends. When asked "Do you feel you have enough time" and "Do you feel you are too busy", more than 90 per cent indicated that they felt they had enough time and that they were not too busy. However, approximately one-fourth of the subjects felt that their parents considered that the subject was too busy. Two-hundred ninety-eight respondents or approximately three-fourths of the group said they would join other organizations if other ones were available.

Conclusions drawn from the facts indicated by those answering the questionnaire are that teen boys and girls did not consider themselves too busy but they expected organizations to be interesting in order to hold them. The implication that boys and girls make many of their own decisions especially, in regard to the organizations to which they belong, suggests that organizations may get and keep their age members if an adequate program is developed. Further study needs to be made in the developmental tasks of teen agers in an attempt to find what their interests are at this age. The result of further study would be a better understanding of the kind of a program that will best satisfy teen age interests and fill their needs.